

6. By discouraging nonlocal traffic from passing through residential neighborhoods.
  7. By discouraging the future development of residential lots fronting directly upon major highways.
  8. By discouraging the expansion of strip nonfarm residential development along major highways in rural areas.
  9. By encouraging the use of the HUD Community Development Programs to rehabilitate existing neighborhoods.
  10. By encouraging the use of Federal and State Grant-in-Aid Programs designed to eliminate neighborhood deficiencies and create opportunities for new investment.
- C. TO PROVIDE A FULL RANGE OF PUBLIC AND PRIVATE FACILITIES AND SERVICES WITHIN URBANIZED AREAS AT CONVENIENT LOCATIONS.
1. By encouraging innovation in the overall design and layout of residential areas.
  2. By concentrating new residential growth in areas that can be easily served by public utilities and services.
  3. By encouraging new subdivision platting only when streets and utilities have been properly planned and constructed.
  4. By encouraging new residential growth in areas free from objectionable nonresidential uses and to discourage the placement of these objectionable uses in the older residential areas.
- D. TO RECOGNIZE THE HAZARDS, LIMITATIONS AND ADVANTAGES OF THE REGION'S NATURAL PHYSICAL FEATURES IN THE PLANNING OF RESIDENTIAL AREAS.
1. By encouraging local community ordinances and regulations to recognize the limitations and problems of natural physical features.
  2. By encouraging preservation and utilization of natural physical features as assets and scenic attractions within residential areas.
  3. By encouraging residential densities in accordance with the soil limitations for areas using systems and wells.
  4. By discouraging residential development in areas possessing poor soil or subsoil conditions, or unfavorable topography.
  5. By discouraging new residential development in areas subject to flooding.